ball game is a nuisance. We are not supposed

to know why this man dies at third base, and an-

other is knocked out of the box, and 'three-bar-

gere' and 'liners' and 'out-shoots' and 'in-curves

experts who fill the grand stand and yell when-

ever a good play is made, as if they knew it all.

"I know at least a dozen girls who have stud-

astonished their escorts by their knowledge of

don't have to beg him, either.
"The latest 'fad' among the girls who can af-

base-ball' fever in such a virulent form as that."

Base-Bali Notes.

Washington has two hard-hitting pitchers in

McGeachy made a neat catch back of second

The Daltons defeated the Reform School team

Titeomb's record of victories was broken yes-

The Orientals and Capital Citys will play for City League honors on the Telephone grounds

The Easterns and Grand Avenues will be the

City League contestants in the Woodruff grounds

There must be no mistake this time in the

One-armed Daily and Louis Say, well known

professionals, are playing with a semi-profes-

Numbers of deaf mutes have visited the Grand

Hotel in order to form the acquaintance of Hoy,

That was a rowdy exhibition on the part of a few spectators yesterday, who laughed when

the umpire was injured by a pitched ball.

tail-ender in the Western Association race.

the ninth, but he beat the ball to first base.

His grounder to Myers was fielded cleanly

St Paul sold its boss pitcher, "Smiling" Bi

Sowders, to Boston, and, as a result, is now the

Seery is one of the best runners in the League.

Deany did perfectly right in shouting to Es-

erbrook, yesterday, in the ninth inning, to get

on his base, and yet the latter became angry

The crowd manifested a great deal of interest n the score of the games at Detroit and Pitte-

burg, and heartily applauded the result at the

McGeachy came out of the game sore in body.

He sprained his shoulder in throwing to second

and was given a lively welt on the leg by a

The Chicago Harald says that the Chicagos

ere going to play the Bostons next Thursday in

Irwin's coaching of Hoy is an amusing feature

f a game. He makes many signs, gesticulating

igorously and keeping his fingers going like a

It is not often that a player of Buckley's weight

makes an infield hit and beats the ball to first.

but he did it yesterday in the eighth inning. The ball rolled about fifteen inches from the

Bassett always plays for Indiacapolis and not

for Bassett. Twice yesterday he let two pretty

balls come across the plate without striking at

them, in order to give a base-ranner an oppor

Before leaving this city Manager James Mu

trie said to a member of his own team: "You

can put it down that the Indianapolis club will

beat out the Pittsburgs, Washingtons and per-

Moffet could have saved one of the base-hits

against bim yesterday, by covering first-base, as

Esterbrook had pluckily stopped the ball. Sam

was there, however, in the ninth, when Ester-

Ball-players form funcy habits. As Myers was running after a foul fly in the eighth, he

oider's legs in full motion.

brook was not in his place.

full dress suits—spiked tailed coats, new pumps, erush bats and all.

statement that Glasscock will be back to-mor-

The Crawfordsville club stands second in th

The Washingtons play again to-morrew.

Denny made some great stops yesterday.

Whitney and Daily.

Interstate League race.

ese in the fourth inning.

row. He is badly needed.

ional club at Norfolk, Va.

atter place.

Washington's brilliant mute player.

yesterday by a score of 24 to 8.

terday, and it broke rather hard.

are, of course, perfect mysteries to our sex.

The Visitors Make Four Double Plays, While the Fielding of the Home Team Is Su-

perb-Notes and Other Games. The Record. THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York ..... 11 ASSOCIATION.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Kansas City.....

Washington Shut Out. A better exhibition of ball-playing than that by the home team yesterday has seldom been seen. It played a model game in every way -in the bex, in the field, at the bat and on the bases. As a consequence, the Washingtons out of the contest after the inning or two, although they they did not play a bad game either. Moffet's pitching was superb, and it is too bad that Jack Glasscock, whose protege he is, was not here to witness the victory. Moffet had almost perfect control of the ball, and by changing his pace in an admirable way, he succeeded in fooling his opponents throughout the entire nine innings. Of the five hits recorded against him, only one was of the clean description, the others being of the lucky order. The vistors reached second base but twice during the game, and did not even get a glimpse of third base. In the meantime Moffet was not keeping the ball away from the plate, but was putting it over the corners and changing the speed. Not one of the visitors got a base on balls. Moffet was given elegant support by the entire home team. Although Deany made one error, the remainder of his work was brilliant. Buckley played third like a veteran, and Bassett did his usua! clever work at second. Esterbrook took two or three low throws and made a splendid stop. All of the out-fielders did good work, and Myers caught as he generally does-perfectly. The Washingtons came in for their share of the fielding honors, as may be inferred from the fact that they made double plays. The club has ont-field, and Mack

Although there were two outs in the first inning before a man reached first base the nome team earned four runs. Denny made a twobagger, Seery got a base on balls, and the two stole second and third simultaneously. Bassett sent them in with a fine two-bagger, and traveled to the plate amid cheering on Ester-brook's double. McGeachy sent the first baseman in with a single, but was put out trying to steal third, after going to second on the throw-

excellent and reliable catcher. The day was

lessant, and about 2,000 spectators saw the

game. There was plenty of good nature, but not

great deal of enthusiasm after the first inning.

when the home team obtained a commanding

The home team duplicated its work in the second. Buckley opened with a hard drive over Shock, and Moffet was given a base on balls. Huy made a nice catch of Hines's fly, but Myers eent Buckley in with a base hit. Myers and Moffet scored en Denny's second two-bagger, and Seery's single sent Denny to third, whence he scored while the catcher was throwing Seery

The home to am got an undeserved run in the fourth, when, after two outs, Gilmore muffed Myers's pop-fly, and Donnelly overthrew first after stopping Denny's grounder. The ball tounded under the seats, and Myers scored, but Denny found the ball waiting for him at the

In the next inning Seery and Bassett gave Hoy a chance for some sprinting, making drives over the mute's head, both of which, however, he came near capturing. Seery's drive yielded him two bases, and Bassett got three. The latter did not score, however. Esterbrook drove a sharp one at O'Brien and was retired, and when McGeachy hit to Donnelly Bassett was headed off at the plate and run down. Mc-Geachy was also caught between second and third. This was a bit of sharp fielding by the

In the seventh, after two outs, Seery made another two-bagger, stole third, and scored on a wild pitch, the ball hitting the umpire after passing the catcher. Hines and Myers got in bits, and were advanced a base on a passed ball. but Derny's fly was taken by Hoy.

The first time that the visitors made any se rious threat of breaking their record of goose eggs was in the seventh, when Shock and Wilmot opened with base hits. O'Brien and Myers however, lifted easy flies to Hines and Seery, and Irwin forced Shock out at third, by a grounder to Buckley. In the eighth, after one out, Donnelly was given a life by Seery's muff. but Gilmore struck out and Hoy gave Myer's a foul trp. Following is the score:

Hines, m.. 0 1 1 0 0 Hoy, c.... 0 0 4 2 0 Myers, 2.. 0 0 frwin, s... 0 Mack, c... 1 0 D'n'ly, 3.

Totals... 11 16 27 14 2 Totals.... 0 5 27 22 Earned Runs-Indianapolis, 9. Two-base Hits-Denny (2), Seery (2), Bassett,

Double Plays-O'Brien to Gilmore; Donnelley to Mack to Myers to O'Brien; Hoy to Myers. Stolen Bases -Myers, Denny, Seery (3).
First Base on Balls-Seery, Bassett (2), Moffet,
Hit by Pitched Ball-McGeachy.
First Base on Errors-Indianapolis, 3; Washing-

Struck Ont-O'Brien, Gilmore. Wild Pitches-Gilmore. 3. Time-One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire-Lynch.

Other League Games.

CHICAGO, 9; NEW YORK, 3. CHICAGO, May 12 .- Three bases on balls, great hit for a home run by Williamson, and single by Ryan gave Chicago four earned runs in the second inning of the game to-day. Four singles, a double and a base on balls gave four more in the third. A base on being hit by a pitched ball, a steal of second, and some clever running on put-outs enabled Daly to score in the sixth. The New Yorks made two runs in the second, on Ewing's triple, singles by Richardson and Slattery, and a wild pitch. In the sixth Cleveland made a home run on a tremendous hit over Sullivan's head. The game was a good one, when the raw, cold weather is considered. Chicago won by excelling at the bat The fielding of Williamson and Ewing constistituted the most attractive features. Game was called on account of darkness. Score:

1B PO O Clevel'd. 3 O Connor, 1. O Ewing, s. 0 Rich's, 2. O Slattery, m

Totals .. 9 9 18 13 3 Totals .. 3 4 18 17

Earned runs-Chicago, 7; New York, 2. Two-base Earned runs—Chicago, 7; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Burns, Anson. three-base hit—Ewing. Home runs—Williamson and Cleveland. Stolen bases—Pfeffer Burns. Double plays—Richardson, Ewing and Conner, Murphy and Connor. First base on balls—Anson, Pteffer (2), Burns, Tiernan, Ewing and Cleveland. Hit by pitched ball—Daly. First base on errors—Chicago. 1. Struck out—By Baldwin, 6; by Titeomb, 3. Passed balls—Murphy, 2. Wild pitches—Baldwin, 2; Titcomb, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Valenting.

DETROIT, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 1. DETROIT, Mich., May 12.-The visitors should have been shut out to-day, but White presented them with a run in the eighth, which tied the game and necessitated the playing of twelve innings. Gleason was generous with his bases on balls, but not one of the recipients thereof of this city, and caught them tight and fast. A reporter is indebted to a Harlem beauty for the langths in the lead, and went under the wire their first run on Richardson's double, and White's single. In the latest fad among the fraternity.

The base bat craze has caught the pretty girls of this city, and caught them tight and fast. A reporter is indebted to a Harlem beauty for the latest fad among the fraternity.

You men have decided that taking a girl to a Third Race—Purse for beaten homes at this

single and White's triple carned two runs and the game. The visitors' only run was made by White's fumble and wild throw of Bastlan's grounder, which allowed the runner to reach second, and Wood's single. Ganzel's throw to the plate of Farrar's single, in the eleventh, and a like play by Fogarty in the twelfth, were among the features of the game. Score

Bro'th'rs, 1 2 3 13 0 0 Andr'ws, m 0 5 1 Fogarty, r. 0 1 1 Mulvey, 3. 0 0 Farrar, 1...0 0 0 0 Irwin, s.. 0 Hanlon, m. 0 1 2 0 0 Gleason, p 0 Bennett, c. 0 0 15 0 0 Cl'me'ts, c. 0 Getzein, p. 0 2 0 13 1 Bastian, 2 1 Totals.: 3 11 36 22 4 Totals.: 1 6 36 22 Score by innings:

PHILADELPHIA.

Earned runs-Detroit, 3. Two-base hit-Brouthers, Richardson. Three-base hit-White. Home runs-Ganzel, Bennett. Stolen bases-Brouthruns—Ganzel, Bennett. Stolen bases—Brouthers. White, Bennett, Farrar. Double plays—Irwin, Bastian and Farrar, Wood and Farrar, Fogarty and Clements. First base on balls—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Mulvey. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Getzein, 8; by Gleason, 3. Time—2:15. Umpire—Decker.

PITTSBURG, 7; BOSTON, 4. PITTSBURG, May 12 - Pittsburg played an upbill game to-day, to the great surprise of the spectators, and won the contest. Conway was unable to fool the home men, and they hit the hard. Morris's delivery freely in the first and innings, but he steadied down and thereafter pitched a magnificent game. Cliff Carroll played his first game and did poorly. He took sick in the sixth inning, and Farmer relieved him. The latter made four good catches. Clarkson and Sutton fielded badly. The fielding of Dunlap, Johnston and

Brown were the features of the game. Score: R. 1B. PO. A. H 1 Kelly, c .... 0 Wise, s .... O Satton. 3 .. 0 Nash, 2 ... O J'hnst'n,m O Dalrym'e l. O O Conway, p 0 2 Clarkson, r 0 Totals.. 4 10 27 16 7

Score by innings. ittsburg..... 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 Earned runs-Pittsburg, 3; Boston, 3. Two-base day (2), Dunlap, Cliff Carroll, Kellv, Brown, Double plays-Smith Dunlap and Kuhne; Smith, Dun-lap, Maul; Sutton, Wise and Morrell. First base on lap, Maul; Sutton, Wise and Morrell. First base on balls-Clarkson, Nash. Hit by pitched ball-Pitts-burg, (4); Boston. (1). Struck out-By Morris, 5; by Conway, 1. Passed balls-Carroll, 3. Wild pitches-Morris, 2. Time-1:45. Umpire-Daniels.

American Association. CINCINNATI, 8; LOUISVILLE, 3.

CINCINNATI, O., May 12.-The Louisvilles played a listless game with the Cincinnatis today, and were easily beaten. Chamberlain Ditched a good game, but was poorly supported. The local men put up a splendid game in the field and ran the bases in good style. The fielding of Corkhill and Fennelly were the features. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

3 Ch'b'l'n, p0 1 111 4 Totals.. 8 11 27 13 6 Totals... 3 7 27 21 9

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Louisville, 3. Two-base hits—Fennelly, Corkhill, White. Stolen bases—Nicol (2), McPhee, Fennelly, Tebeau (2), Carpenter (2), White. Double plays—Corkhill and McPhee, McPhee and Reilly. First base on balls—McPhee, Fennelly, Tebeau, Mack, Smith, Chamberlain. Hit by pitched ball—Reilly, Smith. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Louisville, 2. Struck out—By Chamberlain, 6; by Mullane, 3.

ST. LOUIS, 4; KANSAS CITY, 2 Sr. Louis, May 12.-Kansas City made their first appearance in St Louis to-day and were

beaten by the Browns in a game which abounded in brilliant plays, the most notable being McCarthy's clever work in running in from right and catching Davis napping at first, and effecting a double play with Latham. After the first inning both pitchers did effective work, Devlin excelling. By bunching their hits in the seventh and eighth, the Browns scored a reditable victory. Score:

0 Davis, 3... 0 1 Daniels, r.. 0 0 Toole, 1 ... 0

BROOKLYN, 3; ATHLETICS, 2.

Sullivan, 3 0

Weyh'g, p. 0

Score by innings:

tired the side. Score:

O Pinekn'y, 3 0 O MC'lell'n, 2 0

3 Orr, 1 .... (2 O'Brien, L. )

0 Foutz, r ... (

O Radford, m O

3 0 Caruth'rs,p 1 3 3 B'shong, c. 0

Totals... 2 9 26 23 8 Totals... 3 9 27 19

Winning run made with two out.

van, Seward, Weyhing (2), Foutz, Radford.

BALTIMORE, 5; CLEVELAND, 4.

CLEVELAND, O., May 12 .- Timely hitting by

the Baltimores and bad errors on the part of

Zimmer, the Cleveland catcher, defeated the

home team to-day. In the ninth inning two men were out. McGlone made first on balls and stole second and third. Zimmer, at bat,

had struck twice and received four balls; Mo

Glone dashed home and would have made it

but Zimmer struck at a neck-high ball and re-

O O Hogan, r.

O O McKean, L

0 0 Gliks, m ...

2 0 Fastz, 1 ...

State League.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 12 .- In to-day's base-

ball game the Lafayettes defeated the Craw-

Batteries -- Murray and Granville; McCaulley and Musgrove. Umpire-Talbot.

The Girls at the Game.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

New York Telegrape

The base bal craze has can

O Stricker, 2.

said distinctly enough to be heard all over the grand-stand: "You've got it." He was talking to himself, and he did get it. It is to be hoped that the big whale now on hibition in this city will get its jaws upon the Jonah who is pursuing the Indianapolis club, and that it will not spit him forth upon dry land again until it arrives in Chicago.

Sprague pitched his first Western League Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Kansas City, 1. Two-base hits—Comiskey, Esterday, Allen. Three-base hit—O'Neill. Stolen bases—Lyons, Robinson, McGarr, McCarthy, Boyle, Davis. Double plays—Daniels and Phillips, McCarthy and Latham. First base on game at Chicago, and was hit for seventeen, with a total of thirty-three bases. After the same he found that thieves had broken into his ressing-room and stolen his diamond pin. balls-Davis, Donahue, Esterday. Hit by pitched ball-McTammany. First base on errors-St. Louis,

After describing the poor luck that has atended the Indianapolis team, the Boston Herald inquires: "Why is an aggregation of first-2: Kansas City, 4. Struck out-By Devlin, 3. seribe it to any other than the element of ill-PHILADELPHIA, May 12 - The Athletics dropped another game to Brooklyn this after-

Pitcher Kirby, who once played with St. Louis and Indianapolis, has been suspended by the Memphis club. He will probably be released. poon, this time in the ninth inning, after two His arm gave way recently and he was granted a vacation. Now he demands full pay, which is BROOKLYN. There is not a harder loser in the profession than Esterbrook. He is half worried to death over the errors be made in the ninth inning on

Friday. He says that he hurt his finger badly in attempting to catch Shreve's throw, and that that was the only reason he muffed Denny's The New York Evening Sun ground out the following after the New Yorks' last victory here:

Westward the Giants go,
Conquering the Hoosier foe;
Like flashing scythes they mow down opposition.
See what strong batteries, all
Whacking the horsehide ball— Earned run—Athletics, 1. Two-base hita—Smith, Bushong. Stolen bases—Poorman, Welch (2), Bierbauer. Double plays—McClellau, Bushong and Pinckney; Gleavon, Bierbauer and Larkin. First base on balls—Pinckney, McClellan, Carruthers. First base on errors—Athletics 2; Brooklyn, 3. Struck out—Sulli-

Surely they have the call for first position Correspondent W. I. Harris writes in the New York Press: The equal of an Indianapolis crowd for hooting and hissing is not to be found any where is this country. One Hoosier on the bleaching-boards can make noise enough for five ordinary men. The Indians howl is something unique. I shudder to think of the effect, if by any chance 10,000 or 15,000 Hoosiers could be gathered to see a ball game and Jerry Denny should make a home-run that would win the game. The racket could be heard in Harlem. The veteran pitcher Lynch has many stories illustrative of ball-players luck in escaping serious accidents, and one he tells never fails to cause laughter. "I was traveling on a Missis-sippi steamer once," says Jack, "when the boiler exploded. I had been playing poker with a party of strangers, and had won nearly all the money. I had just put \$2,100 in my pocket, when boom! boom! and we all went into the air together. I felt of myself when I was going and found that was unburt. The fellow next to me had lost an arm and the fellow next to him was minus one leg. When we started to come down the fellow without the arm waved his stump at me, and says, 'Are you hurt?' 'No,' says I. 'Say, says he, 'I've got \$10 left, and I'll bet you are s

ball-player.'" At this point the crowd generally gives Jack a laugh, and the laughter always in-2 Bakely p. 0 0 0 5 Totals. 5 9 27 15 2 Totals. 4 8 24 10 3 creases when Jack adds, "And he died before I Closing Day at Lexington. Earned runs—Baltimore, 4: Oleveland, 4. Two-base hits—Tucker, McKean. Three-base hits—Burns, Purcell, Hogan, McGlone. Stolen bases—Purcell, Greenwood, McKean, McGlone (2). LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12.—The spring meeting of the Kentucky Association closed to-day. The attendance during the meeting has been First base on balls—Hogan, McGlone, Greenwood Hit by pitched ball—Zimmer. First base on errors —Baltimore. 2: Cleveand, 2. Struck out—McKean, Zimmer (2), Burns, Ferrill, Albert, Bakely (2), Shinthe largest ever known in the history of the association, due to the extensive notices given it

by the press of the country. Four races were on the programme-one stake and three purses. First Race-One and one-eighth mile; selling purse for three-year-olds and upwards. When the fing fell the horses aprang away together and raced as a team to the half, where Unique showed in front. Entering the stretch, Unique was leading by a length, and from there to the finish had no trouble, winning by a length and a half. Time, 1:58. Post odds—Even money Second Race-Ashland Oaks; one and a quar-

ter mile. When the flag fell Hypocrite took the lead and was never headed. At the haif mile they were all strung out, and on entering ught the pretty girls | the stretch Hypocrite was running easy, two

meeting; one mile. When the flag fell Princess Biandina took the lead and set the pace. At the balf mile she was leading by six lengths. As they ascended the hill she began to tire; Lepanto came with a rush, and as the stretch was en-"But you men don't happen to know everything. If you have watched the girls who attended the recent games at the Polo grounds and
seen their score-cards you would learn that we
know more of the scientific points of the game
than we did last season; in fact, we can tally a
game better than most of the so-called base-ball gradually lengthened, and he went under the wire twenty lengths in front of Kilmeny, who bear the Princess for second place by two lengths. Time, 1:452. Post-odds—Lepanto,

The fourth race was a handicap for all ages one and one fourth mile. At the start Insolence was in the lead, Alamo second, and the rest bunched. There was no change in positions until the three-quarters was reached, when Hector moved up to second place. At the last furlong pole Hector took the lead, closely pressed by Alamo, and in this order they passed under ied the revised rules of the game and followed the newspaper accounts of this year's changes just as closely the players themselves. Those girls have attended every game played in New York this season, and some of them have rather the wire, Hector a length and a-half in front of Alamo, who was four lengths ahead of Insolence. Time, 2:11. Post odds—Hector, \$5 to \$1, base-ball. My brother Tom used to grunt when straight; \$2 to \$1, place; even money, Alamo, asked him to take me to see a game, and ask

me what fun there was in my going to a 'man's' sport when I didn't know a foul hit from the side of a fence. But he takes me now and I IThe Six-Days' Walk. NEW YORK, May 12 -After Littlewood's train er announced, at 6:30, that his man would be un ford it is to have the cheap score cards they sell able to break the record because of a split toe at the Polo grounds reprinted, sometimes even there was very little interest in the struggle. engraved, on prettily-tinted satin papers, and these are dated and hung around our rooms, with The sorry-looking pedestrians had nothing to tastefully-draped ribbons. The ribbons correspond in color to the suits worn by the winning contend for, and merely continued a show of walking for the benefit of the "gate." Little teams. When a member of a team makes some wood came out occasionally and made a lap two, but was evidently suffering intensely. particularly brilliant plays during a game I have known some of the most impressible members of our sex to get his photograph, have it hand-somely colored, and pasted on the outside of the score card for that day. But it is only the scores of those who made 525 miles or more, and who are entitled to a share of the receipts are: Littlewood, 611; Guerrero, 589; Herty, 573 young normal-school misses who have the Noremac, 533; Golden, 529. The receipts for the week were about \$18,000, of which Littlewood will receive about \$4,500 and Guerrero \$1,800.

> "JIM" JOHNSTON AND DAN VOORHEES The Career of an Indiana Congressman Who May Be Matson's Opponent for Governor. Shelbyville Letter in Cinciunati Commercial Gazette While riding upon the cars to-day between Indianapolis and this city the Commercial Gazette correspondent was thrown in the company of a prominent Democrat of southern Indiana, who resided in Putnam county, near Greencastle, Ind., during the late war, a county which was ripe with treason banded together as Knights of the Golden Gircle. The prominent Democrat was a member of the State Legislature in 1879, but since then had retired from active politics. The conversation soon drifted to the controversy between Ingalis and Voorbees last week in the Senate, and of the terrible skinning the

Indiana statesman received.

"What do you think of the attack Senator Voorbees made upon Congressman Johnston, of Indiana, who sat just in the rear of Senator ingalis while he was speaking? "It was a great outrage," replied the promi-nent Democrat, "and if Dan Voorbees had been outside of the Senate chamber he would not have spoken that way to Mr. Johnston. I have known Congressman Johnston since his boyhood, and I say to you that a more honorable man never lived. I settled in Putnam county in 1852, and my farm happened to join the farm of Anderson Johnston, father of Jim Johnston.

and it was my fortune to become intimate with the family. "Anderson Johnston was one of the leading men of the county, and was twice elected sheriff. He was a man of intelligence, and associated with at that time some able men, most of whom had come from Kentucky. Shortly before his death had lost several thousand dollars by being surety for one of the State officers, who prove a defaulter. His son, James, spent youthful days at hard work the farm, and the only education received was about three months in the year,

addition to his training in the neighborhood debating clubs. When the war came on he was anxious to go to the army, and one day he came to me for advice as to what he should do. told him to remain on the farm until the debt hanging over it was paid off, so that he could leave his mother and children in comfortable sircumstances before he left for the scene of conflict. He accepted my advice and went to work with a will. It was not long until the innumbrance was removed and be started for the front. The colonel of the regiment happened to be Courtland Matson, now the Democratic can-didatelfor Governor of Indiana. Jim held the position of corporal, and was always an obedient soldier, carrying out the instructions of superiors without a murmur.

"Matson had come from the same county and never had much love for Corporal Johnston, whom he looked upon as his inferior in point of intellect. One day he ordered Johnston to perform some duty which the latter looked upon as very humiliating and degrading, and he felt deeply insulted. He obeyed the command, however, and said nothing until the next day, when with some of his comrades he called upon Colonel

" 'Colonel Matson,' he said, 'yesterday - n insulted me grossly, and I made no effort to resent it, but to-day I call you to account for it. I want to say to you here, that if you will take off those shoulder-straps and step out into the open field I will lick you within an inch of your

"Colonel Matson did not step out, but passed back into his tent with an angry look upon ace. After that he was ever envious of Mr. Johnston. Some months after that Johnston oined another regiment, and rose to the rank of captain. He was a gallant soldier, and his comrades in arms all had for him the greatest admi-When the war was over Johnston returned to the little farm near Greencastle, was no longer content with such a quiet One day he came to me for advice, saying that he had some notion of entering the law, I gave him my best advice how to proceed succeed in his profession. He entered the office of Williamson & Dargy, at Greencastle, and boarded with his mother on the farm. After about one year he went to Rockville and pened out an office, the firm being Johnston. Williamson & Dagey. In two years from that time he was on one side or the other of nearly every important case coming up in the county. Twice has he defeated John Eli Lamb for Congress in the Terre Haute district in sp of the most bitter attacks made upon him by Senator Voorhees and Mr. Lamb. The people of his district love him, and are talking very strongly of urging his nomination for Governor agairst Matson.

"I have now in my pocket a letter which he wrote me on the subject a few days ago. In it he states that he does not desire the place, but would rather retire and look after his little farm, but should the people of Indiana call him to the front, he would accept the race and go in to win. A quiet movement in his behalf is now being made in various parts of the State.
"I see Senator Voorhees in his reply to Ingalls denies the charge that he made traitor speeches during the war. Let me say to you that I heard him deliver some of them myself. During the war Putnam county was thick with Democrats who were members of the Knights of the Golden Circle order. Meetings were held in various parts of the county, and many of them were outspoken in their views. I well remember going to hear Voorhees speak at a place called Little Walnut, not far from Greensastle. The Democracy came from all directions that day, in wagons and on foot. It was a desperate crowd, and I was very much alarmed for fear the day would end in bloodshed. Voorbees spoke for at least two hours, and want to say that he came as near the border ine of treason as he dared to go. On that day he denounced the Union soldiers as 'Lincoln's logs.' As for Lincoln, he had not a kind word to say, and gave no words of cheer to the Union boys who were at the front. The address great-ly aroused the Knights of the Golden Circle, and in two weeks from that time an enrolling officer named Craig was stopped on the highway and his papers taken away from him. The matter was reported to Governor Morton, who sent down soldiers, and had arrested a number of men who aided in attacking Craig. I have been a Democrat ever since the war, but have of late years taken no active part in behalf of my party. I know Daniel W. Voorbees, and his whole conduct during the war was in behalf of the South,

as far as he dared to go." Secret History of a Famous Lunch. Washington Letter.

A luncheon given by Mrs. Robert R. Hitt last

winter at which Mr. Chamberlain was a guest, but which was not made for him, as the newspapers reported, was taken as confirmation of this engagement. Mrs. Hitt's original luncheon programme embraced young ladies only. One of her guests failed her through a bereavement in her circle of relatives. This young lady's brother-in-law gave her the disappointing information in meeting her the evening before the lanches. luncheon, at a reception at Secre-tary Endicott's house. Mr. Cnamberlain standing near her, turned to him ruefully and said: "What shall I do?" He looked as ladylike as possible and said: "Why not take me?" She asked him if he were really in earnest; if he would consent to be the only gentleman at a ladies' luncheon. He said it would give him great pleasure, and thus her dilemma was relieved. Mrs. Hitt, of course, made him her right-hand guest, and as Mise Endicott was the only Cabinet young lady present, she ranked the others there, and was seated at Mr. Chamberlain's right. This is the true history of a funch that immediately became historic and caused the charming Illinois lady to be regarded as an important factor in promoting this international affair.

the 21st of November the Congo Rapids, a point which had already been reached by the English missionary, Grenfell, in 1884, and by Caps. Van Gelb himself in 1886. It was at this point that the difficulties began, for after leaving Congo behind them the explorers had to go through, or rather over, aix rapids, divided from one

Well, We Should Say So. Springfield Republican.
- Wine, Wall street, late hours and a wor make a bad mixture, to be sure

THE ISTHMUS CANAL. Stockton's Forthcoming Paper-New Trade Advantages for the United States. New York Evening Post.
The next quarterly bulletin of the American

Geographical Society will contain a paper by Lieut commander Charles H. Stockton, United States navy, under the title "The Commercial Geography of the American Interoceanic Canal," presenting an interesting sketch of the existing and probable future commercial conditions in the area to be affected by a ship-canal across the American isthmus—the work at Pan-ama and the commencement of operations in Nicaragua having suggested such an examina-tion as a matter of general and increasing inter-est. The length of the article precludes its reproduction, and its numerous topics could not be more than indicated by quoting here and there, but its leading features and facts are here summarized, and, so far as possible, in the language of the author.

Of the three transisthmian routes for ships usually regarded as feasible, the writer thinks that there is ground for doubt whether the Panama canal will ever be completed; the scheme of railway transit involves such difficulties and risks as deprive it of the elements of commercial success, and it is unequal to the solution of the great question of the interoceanic passage, while the Nicaragua route is the favorite one in this country, after many surveys at various times in different parts of the isthmus by officers of the United States navy under the auspices or of our government. The proximity, however, At of the Atlantic and Pacific termini of the proposed canals renders it unnecessary, for the purposes of this examination, to distinguish be-

In contrast with the sudden changes wrought by the Suez canal, which shortened the routes of long-existing trade between thickly populated and highly developed countries, the effects of the American canal will be realized pari passu with the expansion of the resources and growth of populations of the Pacific coasts of America, the islands and groups, and the Australian semi-nationalities, all just entering upon a development which promises to attain amazing proportions. Steamers and sailing vessels from the Gulf ports, through the Yucatan channel, from the North Atlantic through the Windward and Mona passages, and from Europe, by Madeira and St. Thomas or Bar-badoes, will still pursue the well-known routes into the Caribbean ses. Other steamers and sailing vessels will follow them, which now seek the long passage around Cape Horn, with its perils, verstions, and hardships. The world may be circumnavigated with ease and expedition without crossing the equator. It is true that sailing routes to and from Panama in the Pacific can hardly be said to exist, so seldom are they used; but Brito, the proposed western terminus of the Nicaragus canal, is much better situated, the route thence to San Francisco by sail being nearly two weeks shorter than from Panama. When the physical barrier shall have been removed, all these existing lines of traffic will lead naturally through the canal to the countries and islands of the Pacific. Artificial trade routes will be broken down, and we shall no longer receive cinchona bark and crude rubber from England, and tea and coffee from London and Hamburg, or ship American bardware to Australia by way of Liverpool. The opening of this canal will mark a great

epoch in the commercial history of the worl We may expect, as the general effect upon our own country, a notable increase in the development and importance of our trade. The ex pansion of our ordinary domestic and coasting traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific cau readily be foreseen. But it must further be borne in mind that the center of density of our population is surely approaching the great con-tinental valley of the Mississippi, and that this dense interior population will not only furnish a great market for imports; but will also supp for exportation a constantly increasing vol of products which must pass by the long water route through that valley, and by way of the canal, without transshipment, to all the countries on the Pacific. Our development will be accelerated simultaneously in the three great physical sections designated as the Atlantic and Pacific slopes and the Mississip expect upon the heels of this enormous development a foreign merce unequaled in our history, perhaps in the history of the world The impetus to our commercial activity can be checked only by lack of wisdom in our laws or by lack of intelligence, enterprise and capital in our business centers. That these are not want ing among us, the devolopment of our internal wealth and prosperity sufficiently shows, and the opportunities in store for us upon the sea should not be wasted. With the canal upon a strictly commercial basis, free and open to the shipping of the world, neutralized in time of war by the general agreement of all nations, its control will not be a military bone of conten-tion, and the interests of this country upon the Gulf and the Caribbean can be guarded by a moderate but efficient paval force stationed at

other points than the termini of the canal. LIVELY FENCING.

A Story of a Rapier Duel That Is Good Until It Is Contradicted.

A young bank clerk in Albany is wiser than he was a year ago. In the bank where he was a clerk a new man was given asomewhat inferior position. The new-comer was a small slight-framed Frenchman, whose English was decidedly lame, but who so seldom spoke that it made little difference. The senior clerk had a decided penchant for fencing, and compared with most fellows of his age and position was unquestionably a good swordsman. In addition he was a most insufferable braggars, and his military accomplishment was his one topic of thought and conversation. He had about him a very patronizing air, which he proceeded to inflict upon the inoffensive Frenchman, and his familiar slaps on the back evidently displeased the stranger. Finally a particularly emphatic thump between the little Frenchman's should ders produced as response a stinging slap in the face, which left the red mark of a small hand sharply prominent against the otherwise deathly pale face of the young American. sechless with rage the young man found his desk, and shortly afterward, through a friend

challenged the Frenchman to mortal combat The latter apologized, in fact did all in his power to undo the mischief of his hasty blow: in vain. "Nothing but blood can wipe out that insult," the young man said haughtily. The details were arranged, the Frenchman, as the challenged party, choosing rapiers. Greatly to the surprise of the hot-blooded young challenger, the cashier of the bank, who knew the French man well, acted as the latter's second. The day came and the hour. The principals stepped t position, saluted, and the blue blades crossed with that smooth, gliding sound which is music to the ear of the true swordsman. The Frenchman, whose familiarity with his weapon was evident at the start, confined himself at first entirely to defense, turning his opponent's point with a grace of movement and absence of fear or nervousness which were poetry in ac-tion. The young man grew bolder, his thrusts began to have an air of ferocity which seemed to anger the Frenchman a trifle, and turning aside his opponent's thrust he made a quick lunge and the young American barely parried.

Another quick thrust and a turn of the wrist
were too much for him. There was a sharp snap and the top button of his coat flew across the room. Angry at his evident triffing, the buttou's owner made a spiteful lunge, which was quietly parried and the next button was snapped away. One after another the shining buttons on his natty blue-braided jacket were cut off by the Frenchman's ready point. De-cidedly "rattled" at his opponent's skill and the irrepressible smiles of the seconds and surgeon, the young clerk now, with greater rapidity and less caution, made flerce lunges, any one of which would have driven the sharp rapier through the body of the sool Frenchman, while the little man, quietly parrying, with the sharp point of his weapon stripped the front of the young man's jacket to ribbons. The contest had lasted some twenty minutes when suddenly the Frenchman caught the swiftly-advancing point of his opponent, turned it aside, slipped his own sword quickly down along the other's blade, turning it with a quick wrist motion so that it partly wound around it, and with a sharp wrenching motion tore the weapon away and sent it flying across the floor. Then he saluted, threw his weapon down, and left the room. It subsequently transpired that the foreigner was, and is, a member of a once noble French family, a captain in the French army, and his teachers have been some of the best swordsmen

lenged any miscellaneous foreigners since then, and is less inclined to talk of his experience or Travelers in the Congo.

France. The young American has not chal-

The Movement Geographique publishes a very interesting report of a voyage of exploration un-dertaken by Captain Van Gele and Lieutenant Lienart, both of the Belgian army, who went up the River Ubangi in a small steamer, capable of being taken to pieces and carried overland when required. The En Avant, as this steamer was called, left the equator station on the 26th of October last year, and reached on the 21st of November the Congo Rapids, a point

the extreme point reached by the En Avant.

The explorers describe the country through which they traveled as being very fertile and picturesque, while the inhabitants treated them with great kindness until they got as far as the tributary of the Bangasso (21° 23' east longitude Greenwich,) from which point the attitude of the natives became very hostile. Upon the 1st of January they had to repel their first attack, losing two of their men, while five days later they were attacked by land and water. They were then at 21° 55' east longitude, or within one degree of the point reached by Junker upon the Uelle, so that only seventy miles had to be traversed to connect the two points and elucidate the problem of the two two points and elucidate the problem of the two rivers, the Ubangi and the Uelle. But the state of the steamer, the shallowness of the water, the extraordidary density of the population and its very hostile attitude made this appear too great a risk to be worth running, and Capt. Van Gele and his companions accordingly returned down stream, reaching the equator station on the lat of February.

NATURAL GAS IN CHINA.

How the Slant-Eyed Orientals Dig for an Use Natural Gas.

Minister Denby's Report to the State Department:

The following account given by Baron von

ichtofen of natural-gas wells in China may be interesting. These wells are found in Sz'chwan, near a town called Tsz-lin-tsing. In an area of twenty-seven li (nine miles) diameter salt-wells are found. To make a well the Chicese use a long and clastic bamboo pole, supported in the middle by a cross piece, a rope made by coupling the ends of long (not twisted) slices of bamboo, and an iron instrument which weighs 120 catties (catty=11-3 pounds.) The rope is fastened on the thin end of the pole, and the iron on the end of the rope. A slight up and down motion of the thick end of the pole makes the iron hep and bore a vertical hole with its broad, sharpened edge. The ground to be perforated consists chiefly of sandstone and clay. When a portion of the rock is mashed clear water is poured into the hole, a long bamboo tube with a valve in the bottom is lowered and the with a valve in the bottom is lowered and the turbid water raised to the top. Pipes of cypress wood are rammed in to protect the sides of the bored hole and to prevent the water contained in the surrounding ground from getting access to the well; the pipes are attached to each other at the ends with nails, hemp, and tung oil. The inner width of the pipes is about 5 inches. As the work proceeds the pipes are rammed deeper, and a new one attached on the top; the cupies. rope, too, is made longer. At a depth varying from 70 to 100 chang (700 to 1,000 feet) the brine is struck, and the well is fit for use. The erine is raised to the top through long bamboo tubes and bamboo ropes, as described, by means of a horsewhim, and then carried to large pans for evaporation, or led to them through bamboo

are bored to the depth of from 1,800 to 2,000 feet. At that distance below the surface petro-leum is struck. Immediately on reaching it an inflammatory gas escapes with great violence. Work is now stopped, and a wooden cap fast-ened ever the mouth of the pit, perforated by several rows of round holes. In each of them a bamboo pipe is inserted, and through these the gas is led under the evaporation pans. The pipes ramify, and on each end s tapering mouthpiece, terminating in a small averture, is attached. The gas is then used for evaporating

The enterprising spirit which induced the Chinese to examine the ground at so great a lepth is said to have had its origin in the dryng up of a brine pit. The proprietor was in found instead the gas. When the country was infested with rebels during the Taiping rebelion they removed the cap from one of the gas pits and set fire to it. Since that time, or at. least up to the time that Baron Richtofen wrote, a long column of fire rose from that pit, and it is considered nearly impossible to stop the flame. The gas pits and brine pits are are subject to the control of the government. The government monopoly is in the hands of the "Taotai," who resides at the place. The salt works of Tsz-lin-tsing yield considerable revenue to the government, and have besides enriched numerous proprietors, and give occupa-tion to a numerous population. The number of "fire pite" is twenty-four, and the salt pite are innumerable. Some of them do not enjoy the advantages of gas. The brine is evaporated with grass and wood. There are salt pits in neighboring localities on the Min River, but no Peking, March 10, 1888.

WUNDERS OF THE HEAVENS. Speculations About the "Canals" of the Re-Planet and Their Builders.

People who can obtain the privilege of looking at Mars through the Lick telescope should not neglect the opportunity. Several years have elapsed since that remarkable planet could be seen to such advantage as at present, and it will be three years before we have an equal chance again. It has certainly never been examined

before through a telescope of such power as the monster refractor on Mount Hamilton. It may be interesting to lovers of astronom to know that the eminent French astronome M. Perrotin, is engaged in a minute study of Mars, and that his discoveries confirm those of M. Schiaparilli in every particular. It seems actually true that the logitudinal stripes which circle round the planet are bedies of water, and must, according to all laws of probability, l artificial. No one ever saw or conceived a system of parallel rivers from 1,000 to 2,000 miles long and straight as a plumb line. Everything is possible, of course, but such straight rivers i is impossible to reconcile with the principles of cosmogony as we understand them. On this planet, at all events, nature abhors a straight line, and by analogy it should do so in Mars. Yet, if these bodies of water are canals, as Schiaparilli believed and Perrotin seems hardly to doubt, what monstrous works they must be They are from fifty to eighty miles wide. Fancy the labor of digging such a canal, the time it must have taken, and the number of workmen

it must have employed. The pyramids of Ea are trifling in comparison. The Suez canal is 197 feet wide at the surface, and the Nicaragua capal is to be 150 fest; the Martial capals are 2,800 times wider. Our canals on this onehorse globe are considered long when they reach 100 miles in length. The Panama canal will be less than sixty miles long. canals of Mare reach a length of 2,000 miles—say as far as from here to Omaha. What a traffic there must be to sup port such enterprises! On the waterways of China travelers describe the incessant ebb and flow of multitudinous crowds, but to require canals of such dimensions as we have described, the movement of traffic in Mars must be far more prodigious. In fact, they imply a populathat the volume of the planet is only one-sixth that of the earth, the diameter being 4,400 miles as against 8,000 miles, they warrant the wildest conjectures as to the density with which

it may be peopled.

What manner of man lives in Mars, if there be men there, has always been a favorite topic of speculation. The law of gravitation tells us that he may be fourteen feet high-not such a son of Anak as the inhabitant of the asteroids, but still one who would regard the Belgian giant as a remarkable dwarf. Possibly, the enormous public works on Mars may be explained on the theory that these tall fellows can work in proportion to their stature—that one citizen of Mars can shovel as much dirt as two and a half enizens of this world.

Whether the grass of Mars is red, as the old astronomers averted, modern telescopes have failed to decide. It is very difficult to determine colors when an object lens collects 30,000 times as much light as normally enters the human eye. But the speculative astronomer is safe in asserting his belief that Martial cabbages are of the polor of our beet-roots, as no one can disprove

Just About as Easy, Mr. Cummings. Washington Special in Cincinnati Enquirer. Mr. Amos J. Cummings, of New York, he decided views. He is quoted as follows and names an Ohio man: "We want a maimed soldier on our ticket."

"Then that means General Black?" suggested Yee, I favor Black." "Can be carry Indianal" "I believe he can carry Indiana as easily as

be can carry Illinois Single Admission Only.

Rastus, (a late acquisition from the corn-field on presenting a visiting card to his mistress)—Mum, there's two of 'sm waiting at the door.

Mistress—Why on earth didn't you invite them Bastus-Sartinly, mum, you didn't want two to come in on one ticket did you?

A Case of Must. Phillip H. Welch. Mr. Ham (the eminent tracedian)—The dramatic profession in this country, my dear sir, is making rapid strides. Dear Sir (very much impressed)—Yes, I suppose it has to at times, to get out of the way o

Encouraging Home Industry. or rather over, six rapide, divided from one another by navigable basins. At the last of these rapide the stream is nearly 3,000 feet, and has an average depth of eighteen feet, for nearly thirty miles, at which point it follows a source due east for a distance of 170 miles, which was

WAS VERY MUCH IN EARNES

And Wanted His Evidence Published So that It Would Be Effective.

In Order to Have No Doubt He Invites Any Who May Wish to Do So to Call and Question Him About It.

"Write out a good article, young man; I want you to make it strong, and get it all down just as I tell you, for I believe he saved my life." "You see," he went on, "my trouble had become more than I could bear. I can scarcely explain the misery and pain I went through, and as I tell you about it to-day, now that my trouble is over, I almost wonder that I lived through it. My troubles would begin as soon as I was awake, and would last until, at night, I would drop into an unrefreshing sleep. The first thing in the morning I would be seized with a fit of vertigo. My head would swim round and round, and everything would grow black before my eyes. Sometimes it would be so bad that I would fall back on the bed, half unconscious: "After a while this would pass away, and I

TIRED AND WORN OUT than when I had gone to bed the evening be-

a bad taste in my mouth and feel more

would feel a little better, but I would still have

It was Mr. M. R. Vert who was talking. He resides at 120 Ann street. Indianapolis, and has been a life-long resident of the city. He is connected with the Louisiana-street shops of the street railway company. The fact that his toterview relates to purely personal experience is enough to warrant it as worth the space it op-

"You must understand," Mr. Vert explained, "that the condition I have described to you did'nt come on all at once. For a number of years-I can't tell just how long-it had been growing upon me. I would at first catch cold very easily. My nose and throat would be parched, dry and uncomfortable.



eat would lay would feel "After some dition I dusci was weak and

"I would get Once an attack nanal-overtook to taken home in the Pains would take me small of my back, and in times there would be a h if there was a stone or I I treated with several ability, but they did not my disease. Some tre trouble, some for heart trou trouble. But under their growing worse. I also tried to tised patent medicines with the was obliged to work to support to have to stop work was a serie

"Having been told by friends success with cases like mine. I went at his office at 203 North Illinois would promise me nothing. I

HAS BEEN A WONDER. "Slowly and surely I began to ins in my back left me. I gaine The feeling of flatulency, the heart the hot feverish flashes that used to my body, left me. My feet and lim fitteen pounds in weight. I am a well, hearty man now, and my friends reg covery as a wonder. "Just one thing I want to have y there," Mr. Vert added. "I know

who say they don't bave my what they call newspaper talk put it down that I said that at this is welcome to come to my and find out that every word Another Test Ca

When writing for treatmen Blair, Mr. George W. Keen, Union Telegraph Office, at M scribed his case briefly and pol "My symptoms are pain above eyes, headache, discharge from l especially in the morning and ev pains in the chest, side and back. later, Mr. Keene said of his improvement the treatment: "I am in fine condition My head feels well. Cough and paraway, and I am in first-class condition quite willing you should use this for p

Publishing Names. Some time since a lady said: "I would life very much to have Dr. Franklyn Blair too me, but am afraid to consult him for fear he would publish my name." Now, to all such nere sons let the writer here say that Dr. Blair does not publish any person's name without first seking and obtaining the person's consent. Again he does not publish one-tenth or one-bundredth part of his cases, nor the letters from his grate ful patients whom he has treated. Dr. Blair only publishes a few statements of cases tre by him. He lets his work speak for itself one need be afraid of the Doctor's published his name without first asking and

DOC FRANKLY LATE OF NEW

Has Permanent Of 203 North Illino

INDIANAPOLIS Where he treats with success all en ical diseases treated an

Bright's Disease, Dysyepsia, and all NERVOUS DISKARE to the sexes a specialty. to 9 p. 10. (Same